

the despicable business of child pornography and prostitution. Legislation I introduced, which was passed by the full House, would have authorized \$30 million per year from fiscal years 1999 to 2001 for the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). This organization has identified the need for specific programs in dangerous industries where child labor is prevalent.

While well intentioned efforts have been made on behalf of these children, not enough has been done. Child labor continues to grow in many countries around the world. Regrettably, some of the trade agreements approved by Congress, such as the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) status for China, have compounded the worldwide child labor problem. Unfortunately, the idea of linking worker rights and child labor laws with trade policy is still in the early stage of development.

Nations should not be recognized and rewarded with profitable trade agreements for their systematic violation of internationally recognized workers' rights. These rights must be considered when we discuss plans to expand NAFTA or address our current trade relation agreements with The Peoples Republic of China. Although on paper, virtually every country in the world has outlawed child labor in its cruelest forms, in reality, hundreds of millions of children are still being robbed of childhood for the profit of others.

We can no longer look the other way when basic fundamental labor and children rights are denied or broken. These rights must be addressed head-on and in the most straightforward way. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pledge their active support for the basic labor rights brought to the forefront by the ILO's declaration on fundamental principles and rights at work.

EMERGENCY AMBULANCE SERVICES ACCESS ASSURANCE ACT OF 2001

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 2001

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 1648, the Emergency Ambulance Services Access Act of 2001. This legislation will ensure payment for emergency hospital services and emergency ambulance services under a "prudent layperson" test under group health plans and health insurance coverage. I am pleased to be joined by my colleague ED TOWNS in introducing this legislation, which we hope will be included in any patient protection legislation that moves through the House in this Congress.

Individuals suffering from what they have every reason to believe to be life threatening conditions should not have to call their insurance plan before they call for an ambulance. And patients and ambulance services should not be stuck with the bill should the condition turn out to be less than life-threatening once the patient is diagnosed in the emergency room.

Some people assume that because a patient protection bill which includes a prudent

layperson standard for emergency room services also covers emergency ambulance services. But that wasn't the case at all before we introduced this legislation in the last Congress at the start of the debate over patient protection. Most of the bills amended the Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act. That Act covers only what happens after you enter the emergency room. It does not include ambulance services. As the debate progressed, most of the bills and amendments that received active consideration in the House and Senate were amended or redrafted to apply the prudent layperson standard specifically to emergency ambulance services.

I urge my colleagues to join me and ED TOWNS in cosponsoring this legislation. You will be demonstrating your support for ensuring that emergency ambulance services are included in the more comprehensive patient protection legislation that will be considered in the House. To become a cosponsor or obtain further information, please call us or Jane Williams of my staff, who may be reached at 5-3761.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GRANITE QUARRY ON ITS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 1, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, this month, a second town in the Sixth District of North Carolina will celebrate its centennial. Ironically, this town is in the same county as another small municipality in our district to reach the century mark this year. Earlier, we celebrated the 100th birthday of Landis, North Carolina. Now, it is time to turn our attention to another Rowan County town as it marks 100 years of official existence.

On May 19, 2001, the town of Granite Quarry will celebrate its centennial, and on behalf of the entire Sixth District of North Carolina, we honor the first 100 years of Granite Quarry and look forward to the town's bright future. While Granite Quarry is officially 100 this year, the history of the town is more than two centuries old. Granite Quarry began in 1766 when Michael Braun (Brown) moved to the area from Pennsylvania. He constructed what became known as the Old Stone House of native hand-hewn granite. (The house has been restored by Rowan Museum, Inc., and is recognized as the oldest German dwelling in North Carolina.)

The town was known as Woodville in the late 1800s, and by 1891, when the first post office was established, it was under the name of Woodsides. The second name was for a family of Woodsides who lived in the community. On March 7, 1901, the North Carolina General Assembly officially changed the name to Woodsides. When the town was first incorporated, five families lived in the town. Jerry L. Shuping was the first mayor and William L. Laffer, L.H. Kluttz, Rufus B. Peeler and Alfred L. Peeler were the first aldermen. These family names remain fixtures in Rowan County today.

Shortly after incorporation, it was discovered that there was another Woodsides in North Carolina, resulting in confusion for mail and freight deliveries. While the post office name

was changed to Granite Quarry in 1902, it wasn't until February 5, 1905, that the General Assembly approved the new name of Granite Quarry to recognize and highlight the stone quarried there. The quarries were already attracting attention years earlier as they developed along the newly completed Yadkin Railway and more and more people moved into the area to work the quarries.

Quarrying was begun by the eccentric J.T. Wyatt who was later known as a local newspaper columnist with the fascinating sobriquet of "Venus of Faith." Wyatt began his digging at the site of the Balfour Quarry. The demand for paving stones and later, Durax blocks, kept the town full of workers. Durax blocks, four by four pieces of stone laid in circles on city streets, can still be seen in the nearby town of Salisbury on Depot Street in front of the Southern Railway Station. Curbing stones quarried in Granite Quarry can be found in cities all over the United States.

Large scale quarrying began in 1906 when the Whitney Company was selected to provide the stone for a granite dam on the Yadkin River in Stanly County. Whitney contracted with the Gillespie Company to operate the Rowan County quarry. Hundreds of Italian laborers and English stonecutters were brought to Granite Quarry to work in the mines. Stone cutting was an art that few people in the United States knew, making it necessary to import workers. The dam lost almost \$20 million and when the Whitney Company went into bankruptcy, the Gillespie Company ceased operations. Nearly all of the foreign workers left except for a few of the English stonecutters who had little difficulty in finding employment at other quarries. The waters of Badin Lake today cover the granite dam, but when the water level is lowered, the dam can still be seen in its watery grave.

When the Whitney project failed, the town was hit by a depression, and Granite Quarry became a ghost town. It was saved from a permanent death in the 1920s when the state became a pioneer in the construction of public roads. The demand for crushed stone for paving was tremendous. That demand, when added to the normal output for curbing, paving blocks, ornamental stone, and memorial work, pushed production to new records. It would last for several decades. The quarrying industry has declined in recent years because of rising labor costs and the increasing use of concrete in buildings and road construction, but today, Granite Quarry does not survive on stones alone.

The future for Granite Quarry is bright. The Rowan County town of almost 3,000 people is a bedroom community for nearby larger jurisdictions, but it still boasts of more than 30 businesses including restaurants, doctors' offices and service stations. It is proud of its paid police department of a dozen full-time and part-time officers. Granite Quarry has one of the largest volunteer fire departments for a town of its size with more than 30 members. The Granite Quarry Civic Park stands as a testament to the hard work and dedication of the people who live there. From 1968-1973, civic groups, churches, government and business leaders joined forces to construct the park that is still enjoyed by the residents of Granite Quarry today.

While other towns may have grown larger and still others may have become better known, the people of Granite Quarry will tell